CROP REGISTRATIONS

Sturdy is of Maturity Group II and best adapted as a full-season cultivar from 43 to 45° N lat. It is indeterminate in growth type, with purple flowers, gray pubescence, and brown pods at maturity. Seeds are shiny yellow with imperfect black hila. In comparison with ‘Hardin’ (1), Sturdy is later, has 7% higher seed yield, better lodging resistance, and 5 cm shorter plant height at maturity. Seeds of Sturdy are 34 mg seed−1 heavier, similar in protein and oil content, and have better seed quality than Hardin. On high-pH soils, Sturdy has an Fe chlorosis score of 2.1, compared with 4.0 for Hardin, on a scale of 1 = resistant to 5 = susceptible. Sturdy carries the Rps1 gene for resistance to phytophthora root rot [caused by Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) f. sp. glycinea T. Kuan & D.C. Erwin].

Sturdy was released on 15 Feb. 1989 to approved seed growers in Minnesota and South Dakota. Breeder seed will be maintained by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. Other information on Sturdy has been published (3).

J. H. Orf,* J. W. Lambert, and B. W. Kennedy (5)

References and Notes


REGISTRATION OF ‘BRYAN’ SOYBEAN

‘BRYAN’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-274, PI 542712) was developed by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations and cooperatively released by the Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Stations in May of 1990 because of its multiple nematode resistance and high productivity.

Bryan was derived from an F3 plant from the cross ‘Centennial’ × ‘Bedford’ (2,3). The generations were advanced by the single pod-bulk method to the F4 generation in Georgia and Puerto Rico. The line was tested in Georgia for disease resistance, agronomic performance, and seed yield from 1982 to 1989 under the designation G81-234. It was released to approved seed growers in May 1990 because of its combination of high yield, and multi-race resistance to stem canker [caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. var. caulivora K.L. Caldwell] (1). It also has resistance to the foliar diseases bacterial pustule [caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. glycines (Nakano) Dye] and powdery mildew [caused by Blumeria graminis f. sp. tritici (Drechs.) f. sp. tritici (Drechs.) f. sp. tritici].

Breeder seed of Bryan was distributed to five organizations in 1990. The Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations will be responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed.


References and Notes

8. H.R. Boerma and E.D. Wood, Dep. of Agronomy and Plant Sciences; S.L. Finnerty, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of Georgia, Griffin, GA 30223; and D.V. Phillips, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of Georgia, Griffin, GA 30223. Contribution from the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stn. The research was supported by Hatch funds. Accepted 1 Sep. 1990. *Corresponding author.


REGISTRATION OF ‘CHAPMAN’ SOYBEAN

‘CHAPMAN’ soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] (Reg. no. CV-278, PI 542710) was developed by The Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center of the Ohio State University (OARDC-OSU). It was released in May 1990 because of its combination of high yield, and multi-race resistance to phytophthora rot caused by Phytophthora megasperma [M. arenaria (Neal) Chitwood] and javanese spinach [M. javanica (Treub) Chitwood] root-knot nematodes (7). It also has resistance to stem canker [caused by Diaporthe phaseolorum (Cooke & Ellis) Sacc. var. caulivora K.L. Caldwell] (1). It also has resistance to the foliar diseases bacterial pustule [caused by Xanthomonas campestris pv. glycines (Nakano) Dye] and powdery mildew [caused by Blumeria graminis f. sp. tritici (Drechs.) f. sp. tritici (Drechs.) f. sp. tritici].

Breeder seed of Chapman was distributed to five organizations in 1990. The Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations will be responsible for the maintenance of breeder seed.


References and Notes

8. H.R. Boerma and E.D. Wood, Dep. of Agronomy and Plant Sciences; S.L. Finnerty, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of Georgia, Griffin, GA 30223; and D.V. Phillips, Dep. of Plant Pathology, Univ. of Georgia, Griffin, GA 30223. Contribution from the Georgia Agric. Exp. Stn. The research was supported by Hatch funds. Accepted 1 Sep. 1990. *Corresponding author.